ORIGINAL



AZ CORP COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION 17 P 12: 13

2

1

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

11

12 13

14

16

15

17

18 19

20 21

22

2324

25

26

TOM FORESE – Chairman BOB BURNS

SUCH RETURN.

COMMISSIONERS

DOUG LITTLE ANDY TOBIN

BOYD DUNN

IN THE MATTER OF THE
APPLICATION OF ARIZONA PUBLIC
SERVICE COMPANY FOR A HEARING
TO DETERMINE THE FAIR VALUE OF
THE UTILITY PROPERTY OF THE
COMPANY FOR RATEMAKING
PURPOSES, TO FIX A JUST AND
REASONABLE RATE OF RETURN
THEREON, TO APPROVE RATE
SCHEDULES DESIGNED TO DEVELOP

IN THE MATTER OF FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER PROCUREMENT AUDITS FOR ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY.

Arizona Corporation Commission

DOCKETED

MAY 1 7 2017

DOCKETED BY

Docket No. E-01345A-16-0036

Docket No. E-01345A-16-0123

INITIAL POST-HEARING OPENING BRIEF

I. INTRODUCTION.

Freeport Minerals Corporation and Arizonans for Electric Choice and Competition (collectively "AECC") and Calpine Energy Solutions, LLC, Constellation New Energy, LLC and Direct Energy Business, LLC (collectively "Calpine/Constellation/Direct") hereby submit this Joint Post-Hearing Opening Brief in the above-captioned and above-docketed consolidated proceedings ("Instant Proceeding"). AECC and Calpine/Constellation/Direct are among the signatories to the March 27, 2017 Settlement Agreement that was filed in the Instant Proceeding on March 27, 2017. In addition, these parties sponsor the expert witness testimony of Kevin Higgins, including his April 3, 2017

¹ See Exhibit APS-29

Direct Testimony in support of Commission approval and adoption of the Settlement Agreement.² As Mr. Higgins observed in his testimony supporting the proposed Settlement Agreement,

"the final settlement is a compromise negotiated by many parties that reflects a balancing of interests among the very diverse set of stakeholders that participated in the case."³

Those stakeholders included AECC, which is a customer group, and Calpine/Constellation/Direct, who are Generation Service Providers ("GSPs") serving AG-1 customers under APS's current AG-1 tariff. In that regard, as Mr. Higgins further testified, his:

"...assessment of the Settlement Agreement is from the vantage point of customers in general, with a particular emphasis on the perspective of business customers, including those customers who are interested in continuing to procure their generation from competitive suppliers, i.e., GSPs."4

Accordingly, while AECC and Calpine/Constellation/Direct support the Settlement Agreement as a whole and urge Commission approval and adoption of the same in its entirety, the focus of their Joint Post-Hearing Opening Brief will be on Section XXIII of the Settlement Agreement, and the AG-X program therein proposed as the successor to and replacement of APS's current AG-1 program.

II. BACKGROUND.

The AG-1 program is a "buy-through" program that was included as a component of the Settlement Agreement reached in Arizona Public Service Company's ("APS") 2011 rate case, and it was approved by the Commission on May 24, 2012 in its Decision No.

² See Exhibit AECC-3

³ See Exhibit AECC-3 at page 3, lines 5-7

⁴ See Exhibit AECC-3 at page 3, lines 11-15

73183 in the form of APS' Experimental Rider AG-1. Under this "buy-through" program, participating large commercial and industrial customers are allowed to obtain an alternative source of generation to serve all or a portion of their power requirements, while remaining as an APS customer with respect to their other electric service needs, including transmission and distribution service. The alternative source of generation is provided to APS by a third-party GSP, and customers participating in the AG-1 program were selected by means of a lottery conducted by APS, pursuant to Program Guidelines developed by APS, and related contractual arrangements involving APS, the customer and the GSP in question pursuant to a "buy-through" arrangement.

The AG-1 program was initially established for a 4-year term, commencing on July 1, 2012 and terminating on June 30, 2016. At the time that the program was approved in Decision No. 73183, it was anticipated that a subsequent APS rate case would have been initiated and concluded in the interim, and that an evaluation of all stakeholders' experience and assessment as to its continuation could occur within APS's next rate case. However, APS's filing of its subsequent rate case was delayed for approximately a year, and it became apparent in the interim that the aforementioned AG-1 program termination date would be reached before the Commission had an opportunity to evaluate the same within the context of APS's successor rate case. Accordingly, on November 25, 2015, the Commission issued Decision No. 75322 in which it extended the AG-1 program until a final Commission decision in APS's next rate case, which is the Instant Proceeding.

Section XXIII of the Settlement Agreement provides for the continuation of a "buy-through" program for large commercial and industrial customers on APS's system, which has been assigned the designation of AG-X. As such, it would succeed and replace the AG-1 program, and no longer would be characterized as "experimental." In that regard, and as discussed below, the AG-X program embodies modifications of, and additions to, the AG-1 program as negotiated during the settlement discussions.

III. DISCUSSION OF AG-X PROGRAM.

A. Overview.

In APS's evaluation of the AG-1 program, APS reported that program operations such as power scheduling, settlements, information exchanges and billing were generally successful.⁵ In addition, the qualifying customers originally selected through a lottery conducted by APS to participate in the program have continued as participants into the extension period; and, the GSPs selected by those customers to satisfy their generation requirements have remained in business and continuously performed in that role. These are hallmarks of a successful program.⁶ However, APS also reported certain shortcomings in the AG-1 program as originally designed. As discussed in Section III(B) below, the modifications to the AG-1 program included in the AG-X program are intended to satisfy APS' desire to eliminate these shortcomings.

B. The AG-X Program.

As noted in Section II above, the AG-X program is intended to succeed and replace the AG-1 program as a part of the Commission's final decision in the Instant Proceeding. The details of the AG-X program are set forth in Section XXIII of the Settlement Agreement. The following section-by-section discussion includes an identification of the aforementioned modifications of, and additions to, the AG-1 program as reflected in the AG-X Program.

Section 23.1 provides that the capacity reserve charge will be equal to \$5.5398 per kW-month, and will be applied to 100% of the AG-X customer's billing demand. This amount is 60% of the current FERC demand charge of \$9.233 kW, and is four (4) times the 15% capacity reserve charge under the current AG-1 program.

A second modification is set forth in Section 23.4, in which the Administrative

FENNEMORE CRAIG
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
PROFESSION

⁵ See Exhibit AECC-3 at page 8, lines 18 -21

⁶ See Exhibit AECC-3 at page 8, line 14 - page 9, line 4

Management Fee is increased from the current \$0.60 per MWh to \$1.80 per MWh, or a three-fold increase.

Section 23.5 provides that "a retail energy imbalance protocol specifically designed to measure how well an AG-X Generation Service Provider ('GSP') is matching its retail buy-through customer load on an hourly basis will replace the FERC energy imbalance protocol." This modification is responsive to APS' contention that the FERC protocol was inappropriate inasmuch as it is designed for the wholesale level of service, not retail. In addition, subsections (b) and (c) of Section 23 provide for the imposition of additional financial penalties as compared to AG-1, and include the prospect of terminating qualification as a program GSP in the event that a GSP fails to comply with the requirements of the retail energy imbalance protocol to be developed by APS.

Section 23.6 retains the PSA mitigation feature of the AG-1 program, but modifies the nature of the mitigation for resale of capacity and energy displaced by the AG-X program to be a flat \$1,250,000 per month of off-system sales margins, rather than the current practice of using a pro-rata share of such margins.

Section 23.2 provides that the modified capacity reserve charge and "other parameters will be re-evaluated in APS's next rate case, including whether AG-X should be evaluated as a separate customer class in the cost of service study". In that regard, Section 12.1 of the Settlement Agreement provides that APS will meet and confer with stakeholders (such as AG-X program participants) prior to filing its next rate case "to discuss the cost of service format"; and, it will make its cost of service study "available to parties...with inputs linked to outputs so that parties can change the inputs as necessary to reflect their position in the case."

Section 23.8 provides that line losses for scheduling AG-X load will be modified to reflect transmission voltage service when applicable.

Section 23.3 retains the AG-1 program feature of a "buy-through" customer

returning to service on the basis of APS's cost-of-service rates, but under the AG-X program the advance notification required of the returning customer has been increased from six (6) months to one (1) year. In addition, a customer returning with less than 1 year's advance notice, at APS's option, could be charged market-based rates until the 1-year notice period was attained.

Section 23.7 provides that the "buy-through" program on APS's system would remain at 200 MW. However, access to participation within that "cap" would be modified. The prior limitations as to 100 MW from each of the E-32L and E-34/35 rate schedules are eliminated. In their place is a 100 MW tranche initially "allocated to 20 MW single-site customers with load factors above 70% unless not fully subscribed during the solicitation process." In the event that that 100 MW tranche is not fully subscribed during the initial solicitation under the AG-X program, then any unsubscribed MWs are added to the other 100 MW tranche and made available to other customers eligible to participate in the AG-X program, until the second tranche (as so supplemented) is fully subscribed.⁷

Section 23.10 provides that a new lottery would be conducted by APS, if the tranche(s) in question are oversubscribed. Otherwise, participation in the AG-X program would be on a "first come, first served" basis.

Section 23.9 provides for continuation of the AG-1 program's 10 MW minimum aggregation level requirement, though current provisions on the size of single site loads eligible for aggregation under the AG-1 program would remain in place.

Finally, and in connection with the above-described modifications of and additions to the AG-1 program structure and content that are designed to address APS's previously expressed concerns, Section 23.11 provides as follows with respect to the AG-X program: "APS will not propose a deferral of unmitigated costs resulting from AG-X, if any, nor propose the collection of unmitigated costs resulting from AG-X, if any, before or in its

FENNEMORE CRAIG
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
PHOLNIX

⁷ Also, see Tr. 892. L 10-22 (Snook)

next rate case."8

IV. CONCLUSION.

As stated in Section I of this Joint Post-Hearing Opening Brief, AECC and Calpine/Constellation/Direct support the Settlement Agreement as a whole and urge the Commission to approve and adopt the same in its entirety as a part of the Commission's final decision in the Instant Proceeding. Any settlement is a product of compromise and give-and-take by the signatories thereto, and the Settlement Agreement reached in this instance is no exception. AECC and Calpine/Constellation/Direct know that first-hand, having actively participated in the settlement negotiations and drafting of the Settlement Agreement.

In that regard, AECC and Calpine/Constellation/Direct did not achieve all of their litigation objectives with respect to the scope and content of a "buy-through" program on APS's system moving forward – which is also the case for other signatories to the Settlement Agreement. Nonetheless, AECC and Calpine/Constellation/Direct ultimately concluded that the AG-X program provided for in Section XXIII of the proposed Settlement Agreement represents an acceptable compromise, and one that is consistent with the public interest. APS appears to have reached a similar conclusion as well, despite its previously expressed concerns with respect to the AG-1 program, based on its execution and unqualified support of the Settlement Agreement. Significant in that regard is the following excerpt from APS witness Leland Snook's testimony during the evidentiary hearing on April 28, 2017:

"Q. Does the proposed settlement agreement produce a reasonable resolution of these concerns raised by APS?"

⁸ Also, see Tr. 894. L/ 4-16 (Snook)

⁹ See Exhibit AECC-3 at page 6, line 19 – page 8, line 13

¹⁰ Also, see Tr. 893. L. 1- Tr. 894. L 16; and Tr. 820, L. 16 - Tr. 821, l. 22 (Snook)

"A. Yes, the settlement does include a provision, which I think is indicative of what our anticipation is with these changes, that we would not seek in the next case or between now and the next case any unrecovered costs from the [AG-X] program to the extent they would exist. So our anticipation is we've done a much better job of making this a cost based program. But again, we would have to evaluate that in the next case.

What we've committed to is we wouldn't come back to the Commission and say, you know, we have a problem here, and we need to be reimbursed."11

Finally, the fact that not all of the parties signed the proposed Settlement Agreement does not mean that it is not reasonable nor in the broad public interest. Rather, it simply means that not all viewpoints could be accommodated in the broader context of the proposed Settlement Agreement. However, in this instance many viewpoints were accommodated as evidenced by the number of signatories, as well as the broad spectrum of stakeholder interests which they represent.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 17th day of May, 2017.

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.

By

Patrick J. Black 2394 E. Camelback Road, Ste. 600

Phoenix, AZ 85016-3429

pblack@fclaw.com

Attorneys for Freeport Minerals Corporation and Arizonans for Electric Choice and Competition

y: Lawrence V. Robertison, Jr.

Lawrence V. Robertson, Jr.

Of Counsel to Munger Chadwick, PLC

tubaclawyer@aol.com

Attorney for Calpine Energy
Solutions LLC, Constellation New Energy, LLC,

and Direct Energy Business, LLC

FENNEMORE CRAIG FROTESSIONAL CORPORATION PROSENTA

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

¹¹ See Tr. 894, L. 4 - 16 (Snook)

1	ORIGINAL and 13 COPIES of the foregoing
2	FILED this 17 th day of May, 2017 with:
3	Docket Control
4	ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION 1200 West Washington
5	Phoenix, Arizona 85007
6	COPY of the foregoing was hand delivered, mailed
7	emailed this 17 th day of May, 2017 to:
8	Andy Kvesic, Director
9	Legal Division
7	Arizona Corporation Commission
10	1200 West Washington Street
	Phoenix, Arizona 85007
11	LegalDiv@azcc.gov
12	Me
	MScott@azcc.gov
13	CHains@azcc.gov
14	WVanCleve@azcc.gov
	EAbinah@azec.gov
15	TFord@azcc.gov
16	EVanEpps@azcc.gov
10	CFitzsimmons@azec.gov
17	KChristine@azcc.gov
18	Thomas A. Loquvam
	Thomas L. Mumaw
19	Melissa M. Krueger
20	Pinnacle West Capital Corporation
	400 North 5th Street, MS 8695
21	Phoenix, Arizona 85004
22	Thomas Loquvam@pinnaclewest.com
	Thomas.Mumaw@pinnaclewest.com Melissa.Krueger@pinnaclewest.com
23	Amanda.Ho@pinnaclewest.com
24	Debra.Orr@pinnaclewest.com
25	

COPY mailed/emailed this 17th day of May, 2017 to:

Parties of Record

By: (Walne)